

# **Library Science Dissertations, 1973-1981**

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## **An Annotated Bibliography**

**Gail A. Schlachter**

and

**Dennis Thomison**



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## INTRODUCTION

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As we pointed out in the introduction to our first volume, *Library Science Dissertations, 1925-1972; An Annotated Bibliography*, a number of pioneering efforts have provided partial bibliographic control over doctoral studies in the library field. However, until the publication of our series, no attempt had been made to institute comprehensive and ongoing coverage of the library science dissertation literature. With *Library Science Dissertations, 1925-1972*, we began the task of citing and abstracting in one source the dissertations produced since the first library science-related doctoral study was completed. Described in that volume are 660 dissertations, most of which were produced in library schools.

As we undertook the work for the second volume in the series, which extends bibliographic coverage from 1973 through 1981, we became aware of the increasingly interdisciplinary nature of our doctoral studies. Many of the dissertations produced by doctoral students in library science programs could well have been issued from the graduate schools of other professions or disciplines. Conversely, a sizeable proportion of dissertations emanating from such areas as mass communications, education, history, computer science, fine arts, and information science could have been appropriately pursued in library schools.

The job of identifying doctoral dissertations relevant to the library field has been made even more difficult by the need to take a larger view of the research interests of doctoral students. A listing of the output of library schools during the period under study would have been relatively easy to compile, but by itself it obviously would not have been satisfactory. To identify all appropriate dissertations, it was necessary for us to review the records of graduate schools in North America and select for inclusion those studies we judged to be related to librarianship. Our approach has been to take a broad view of the profession and its interests, believing that to do so would prove most beneficial to future users of this work. It should be pointed out that we did not make such judgments when the dissertations from library schools were involved; our intention has been to cover all studies produced there in this volume.

### Purpose

The basic purpose of this work is to provide bibliographic control over doctoral dissertations produced in library schools as well as over dissertations completed in other departments which relate to the practice or the philosophy of our profession. In preparing the volume, our primary concern has been with the doctoral student who is in the process of choosing and delimiting a potential research topic. Our second intended audience is the library school faculty member who needs to know the type of research being done, areas being investigated, and results being reported in the studies. The third target of this work is the practitioner, undoubtedly the chief critic of library research. The profession has been fond of saying that there is little research in librarianship and even less of value to the librarian out in the field. Our work suggests rather strongly that a great deal of research has been conducted, with much that can be utilized by the profession. The problem seems to be not so much a lack of rigorous studies as a lack of awareness, understanding, or appreciation of what has been accomplished.

## Scope

This volume begins its coverage with 1973 and runs through 1981, citing all doctoral dissertations accepted by academic institutions in North America that we judged to be relevant to the subject interest of the library field. We have gathered information from a wide variety of sources, including *Canadian Theses*, *Dissertation Abstracts International*, *Library Literature*, *Library Quarterly*, *Doctoral Students Memo*, and the library schools with doctoral programs.

Wherever possible, annotations have been prepared for the dissertations, detailing purpose, procedures used, findings, conclusions, and recommendations. This information was drawn from existing abstracts or from the dissertations themselves. In some cases, however, it was not possible to obtain either an abstract or the original material; these studies are cited without annotations in the bibliography in order to present as complete a picture of research in librarianship as possible.

Bibliographic information given for each entry generally includes the name of the author, degree received, institution granting the degree, year the dissertation was accepted, and complete title of the study. In addition, the number of pages (when available) and University Microfilms' order number (when appropriate) are specified. Although we have attempted to be as complete and accurate as possible, we have discovered that discrepancies and omissions in the sources consulted are not infrequent. In such cases, we have given what we believe to be the most accurate information; should there be factual errors, we apologize to the users and authors of the dissertations.

## Arrangement

Doctoral dissertations have been arranged in chronological order, by date of acceptance, following the format established in the first volume. In utilizing such an arrangement, it is our intent to provide an overview of the development of doctoral work during a period that now spans half a century. Within each year, the arrangement is alphabetical by author. Additional access to the entries is provided by both author and detailed subject indexes. Completing the volume is a statistical description of the dissertations, tracing the relationship between the sex of the author, year completed, degree received, institution attended, and research methodology employed.

## Acknowledgments

In a derivative work such as this, there are many people and institutions from whose assistance we benefited. In particular, we would like to thank the library school deans, who were especially helpful in supplying information about their graduates. In addition, we wish to express our gratitude for the many hours of work provided by Sandra and Eric Schlachter.

1. Aaron, Shirley Louise (Ph.D., Florida State University, 1973). **A prescriptive model illustrating a method of developing a flexible staffing pattern for professional school library media center personnel based on their instructional role in the school.** 328p. Order no. 74-9469.

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of the study was to devise and assess a prescriptive model for differentiating the instructional role of professional media center personnel in elementary and secondary schools.

**PROCEDURE:** The author used a three-part plan for the study. Phase one included analyses of selected materials from differentiated staffing projects in the School Personnel Utilization Program, funded by the Education Professions Development Act during 1972, in order to determine various staffing patterns. In phase two, a model was developed, based on staffing principles derived from phase one, which delineated responsibilities for professional media centers in relation to their instructional role. An instructional systems design was then utilized to create a method for obtaining information needed to formulate the staffing model. Phase three involved an evaluation of the staffing model by 13 librarians and 3 educators who were considered expert in some aspect of staff utilization. An evaluation instrument was developed which rated 1) the manner in which the media center related to the other parts of the model; 2) objectives of the model; and 3) selected structural processes pertaining to the model.

**FINDINGS:** Criticisms of the model included: complexity of the model format, difficulty of establishing accountability measures, and limitations pertaining to the scope and purpose of the model. Positive comments related to the scope, sophistication, and logic of the model.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** The need for further study was indicated by the results of the project.

2. Adams, Elaine Parker (Ph.D., University of Southern California, 1973). **An analysis of the relationship of certain personality factors to the amount of time allotted to specified public service tasks by selected school librarians.** 194p. Order no. 73-31625.

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of the study was to determine the applicability of personality inventories in identifying secondary school librarians who were oriented to public service types of activities.

**PROCEDURE:** Twenty-four secondary school librarians in southern California were involved in the study; the Gordon Personal Inventory and the Gordon Personal Profile were administered to determine such factors as emotional stability, sociability, responsibility, and personal relations. Two additional questionnaires were devised to provide information on the librarians and their school environments. Each librarian was observed for 12 hours over a span of six visits.

**FINDINGS:** The sole personality characteristic that showed any significant link to public service performance was personal relations. The lower the self-rating in personal relations, the more time that was spent in circulation tasks. Special services to faculty and students were more significant in high schools than in junior high schools. Librarians with longer tenure in current assignments devoted more time to public services.

**CONCLUSIONS:** There was limited success in discerning relationships between the Gordon tests and public service performance.

3. Agree, Rose Hyla (Ed.D., New York University, 1973). **The black american in children's books: a critical analysis of the portrayal of the Afro-American as delineated in the contents of a select group of children's trade books published in America from 1950 to 1970.** 246p. Order no. 73-30045.

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of this study was to analyze and evaluate the portrayal of the black American in the text and illustrations of a select group of children's trade books published in the United States between 1950 and 1970.

**PROCEDURE:** The author used an instrument of content analysis that was completed by a group of professionals (children's librarians, children's book editors, and college professors of children's literature). A select group of children's books in which at least one major character was black was then subjected to critical analysis and evaluation.

**CONCLUSIONS:** Most of the selected books lacked honesty and integrity in presenting black life in America today. Issues of relevance to lives of children were either omitted or dealt with only superficially. Earlier derogatory stereotypes of blacks have been replaced by middle-class black characters with basically Caucasian features.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** Bibliographies featuring stories for black children should be reexamined, with particular reference to books published since 1970. Young black authors should be encouraged to write and illustrate books, thus more closely reflecting authentic black mores and culture. Library collections serving children ought to reflect existing titles of quality, current as well as past. Catalog cards in libraries ought to be reexamined to assure maximum access through accurate subject headings. Continued search for quality books for children should be realistically pursued in order to emphasize accurate interracial books.

4. Anwar, Mumtaz A. (Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, 1973). **The career of the Pakistani librarian: a study of socioeconomic background, influences in vocational choice, and appraisal of librarianship in Pakistan.** 162p. Order no. 74-9459.

**PURPOSE:** The purposes of the study were to determine the socioeconomic origins of the Pakistani librarian, to identify the factors that influence persons to choose librarianship as a career, to determine the educational and professional preparation of Pakistani librarians, and to identify the main satisfactions and dissatisfactions associated with librarianship in Pakistan.

**PROCEDURE:** The normative survey method of research was used in collecting data. Questionnaires were completed by 118 librarians employed in 13 libraries of over 30,000 volumes located in West Pakistan. The author used the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) for statistical analysis.

**FINDINGS:** The study revealed the following profile of the average Pakistani librarian: 1) he is male, under 35 years of age, and married; 2) he was born in a city to a low-income family; 3) he has an undergraduate education in either the social sciences or the humanities; 4) librarianship was neither his primary vocational choice nor his primary career; 5) his decision to become a librarian was influenced by several factors, such as a liking for books, but he was not actively recruited into the profession; 6) he is not satisfied with his present career, mainly because of its low economic status, but does not want to leave it; and 7) dissatisfaction with his career does not seem to affect his sense of professionalism.

5. Bazalak, Leonard Paul (Ed.D., Syracuse University, 1973). **A content analysis of tenth-grade students' responses to black literature, including the effect of reading this literature on attitudes towards race.** 222p. Order no. 74-8334.

**PURPOSE:** The investigator collected and analyzed freely written responses of tenth-grade students to four short stories written by black American writers in order to ascertain racial attitudes and other related factors.

**PROCEDURE:** A group of 140 racially mixed tenth-grade students enrolled in a large suburban New York school system was divided into an experimental and a control section. The experimental section read four short stories by black American writers and wrote responses to them; the control section followed its regular program, except for taking a standardized reading test and an attitude measurement test. The responses of the experimental section were analyzed according to seven categories established in previous studies.

**FINDINGS:** 1) The responses of boys within each category were significantly different for literary judgment, narration, and association; 2) both groups adequately, but minimally, comprehended the selections; 3) there was a significantly higher comprehension of the reading by the black students; 4) all students had difficulty understanding the figurative language in the stories; and 5) the readings did not have a significant effect on students' racial attitudes toward either black or white people.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** There should be additional research dealing with black and other minority literature. This type of literature needs to be included in the regular English curriculum. Previous research on literary response needs to be incorporated into the classroom setting.

6. Beatty, LaMond F. (Ph.D., University of Utah, 1973). **The role of the educational media specialist: a follow-up study to analyze the determinants of appropriateness of preparation to role assignment.** 181p. Order no. 73-31003.

**PURPOSE:** The study was designed to ascertain the extent to which graduates of the Instructional Systems and Learning Resources program at the University of Utah had the skills required to perform on the job.

**PROCEDURE:** Questionnaires were mailed to students who graduated from the program between August 1967 and the summer quarter of 1972. Interviews were held with 16 of the respondents.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** Students in the programs for education specialist and the doctorate needed additional training in information processing, instructional design, and administration. Curriculum revision should be made to exclude programs of study in areas of competency. Individual performance requirements should be examined for possible inclusion in a revised curriculum.

7. Bichteler, Julie Hallmark (Ph.D., University of Texas, 1973). **Retrieval of current physics journal literature utilizing automatic and traditional classification techniques.** 119p. Order no. 73-25977.

**PURPOSE:** This study was undertaken to investigate the applicability of an automatic classification technique to information retrieval, particularly to the retrieval of physics journal literature.

**PROCEDURE:** Using a modified version of Schiminovich's "triggering file" approach, Bichteler classified bibliographically related physics journal articles in the AIP (American Institute of Physics) SPIN tapes for 1971-72. She then compared the retrieval results of this nontraditional method with those using the AIP subject analysis of the same material. The results were evaluated according to recall and precision values obtained from relevance judgments by nine participating physicists.

**FINDINGS:** Average precision for AIP subject analysis was 17% and 62% for the citation processing. Average recall for AIP was assumed to be 100%, while it was 45% for the citation processing.

8. Binder, Michael Bernard (Ph.D., University of Pittsburgh, 1973). **The supervisory behavior of academic library cataloging and processing personnel: an inquiry into relationships with certain situational factors.** 535p. Order no. 73-29366.

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of the study was to investigate relationships that underlie the supervision of cataloging and processing work groups in large academic libraries.

**PROCEDURE:** A standardized questionnaire, the Leadership Behavior Description Questionnaire (LBDQ), was mailed to 237 cataloging and processing supervisors located in 42 large academic libraries in the northeastern United States. Statistical tests of the hypotheses involved the use of chi-square, analysis of variance, and Scheffé's test for multiple comparisons.

**FINDINGS:** The study indicated that there was little, if any, relationship between the three situational factors (the kind of work supervised, the educational level of the work group supervised, and the supervisory level) and the supervisory behavior of respondents as measured through their self-perceptions and self-expectations.

**RECOMMENDATIONS:** The investigator concluded that further research was needed in the supervisory area of technical services and that future investigations should concentrate on the effectiveness of the library supervisor in terms of various performance criteria.

9. Birdsall, William Forest (Ph.D., University of Wisconsin, 1973). **The American archivists' search for professional identity, 1909-1936.** 263p. Order no. 74-7456.

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of the study was to examine the origins, objectives, organizational structure, and leadership of the movement to establish an archival profession in America.

**PROCEDURE:** The historical method was used, with the author examining the records and papers of the participating organizations and individuals.

**FINDINGS:** The development of the archival profession was hindered by the small number of practitioners, their geographical dispersion, the slow growth in the number of archival institutions, the inability to develop a body of archival techniques, and a lack of leadership. The formation of the Society of American Archivists in 1936 coincided with a new era of archival activity, particularly the opening of the National Archives the previous year.

10. Blasingame, Ralph Upshaw, Jr. (D.L.S., Columbia University, 1973). **The public library as an urban phenomenon.** 85p. Order no. 74-12686.

**PURPOSE:** The purpose of the study was to examine the historical origins of the American public library in its urban setting.

**PROCEDURE:** The historical method was used in examining the public library as a product of the urban-industrial society of the latter part of the nineteenth century.

**FINDINGS:** The public library that emerged during this period of urbanization strongly influenced the development of public libraries thereafter. It was a local agency, governed by an elite board, bureaucratic in form, and monolithic in administrative style. The prototype remains dominant today, although the city itself has lost its preeminent position.



11. Boudreau, Allan (Ph.D., New York University, 1973). **The growth and development of the urban university research resources at the Washington Square Center of New York University.** 286p. Order no. 73-19409.

**PURPOSE:** The study was designed to provide a clearer understanding of the development of university library resources at New York University's Washington Square Center.

**PROCEDURE:** The main research methodology employed was historical.

**FINDINGS:** The study attempted to provide insight into the early history of the university and how that history related to the development of the library. The changing patterns of higher education, such as the seminar method, the development of professional schools, and independent study, all had a major impact on the development of the library. A need was noted for the library to develop an awareness of, and responsiveness to, the urban university. Boudreau noted a number of suggestions for restructuring library support to achieve greater effectiveness.

12. Braun, Sister Joan Mary. (Ph.D., University of Michigan, 1973). **St. Catherine's Monastery Church, Mount Sinai: literary sources from the fourth through the nineteenth centuries.** 352p. Order no. 74-3584.

**PURPOSE:** The object of the study was to provide documentation through literary sources for the findings of the Michigan-Princeton-Alexandria Expeditions to St. Catherine's Monastery Church at Mount Sinai.

**PROCEDURE:** The investigator organized the study in a number of parts, as follows: 1) the historical background of the monastery and of pilgrimages to Sinai; 2) a bibliographical-historical study of about 50 pilgrim and other literary accounts; and 3) a list and comparison of the journal references to the monastic church.

**FINDINGS:** The appearance of the church from the thirteenth century through modern times can be reconstructed through the study of the varied comments. The primary purpose of the church was to provide a place of worship and spiritual development for the monks. The pilgrimage function seems to have been an added use, developed without interfering with the primary purpose of the building.

13. Brodowski, Joyce Helene (D.L.S., Columbia University, 1973). **Literary piracy in England from the Restoration to the early eighteenth century.** 401p. Order no. 76-29052.

**PURPOSE:** To determine the conditions under which authors and publishers operated, the author investigated the transition period in English copyright history from the time of the Restoration to the beginning of the statutory copyright.

**PROCEDURE:** The historical method was used, with the investigator examining primary and secondary publishing records.

**FINDINGS:** During the period after the Restoration, the laws and regulations favored a limited number of printers. Conditions favored the activities of pirates against the monopolistic practices of the Stationers' Company. The company disregarded the concerns of its members and therefore lost their support and assistance. In the early part of the eighteenth century, the company lacked the internal strength and external support to fight the piracies, with the result that continued piracies were inevitable.

14. Chandler, Richard Devonshire (D.Ed., University of Oregon, 1973). **An investigation of student services and loan practices of selected college and university instructional media centers.** 115p. Order no. 74-6813.